Democratic Republican Numinations. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEN. LIWIS CASS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.

Presidential Elector. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

The Democracy of North Carolina to their Brothren throughout the Union, greet-

Brethren, we of North Carolina have had the first fight with Taylorism, and we appeal feeling to the glorious returns which we present in this paper, and ask you if we have not behaved nobly! We have met the enemy, in what he has hitherto looked upon as his strong hold, have every reason to believe that we will carry the popular vote of the State, and also the Legislature. What a commentary this, upon the availability of Gen. Taylor! We tell you, brethren, that Taylor Whiggery is dead in the old North State! We tell you that the 11 Electoral votes of North Carolina are certain for Cass and Botler in November. Mark this! we have reduced the majority from 44. when the strongest democrat State was our candidate, to about may elect the gallant Reid, but we do know that we have achieved a glorious victory !-We have reduced the majority in the Legislature thus far, from 14 to a tie, and we have every hope of carrying a majority! We have no time to express ourself fully this week. In our next we shall give the full result. Glory enough for one day.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION RETURNS .-We are happy in being able to present to our another, column, and have compared and revised it up to the last moment most carefully. counties Mr. Reid can gain 1067 votes more, (the amount necessary to his election,) we We hope for the best, but fear to know how the matter stands, we have been particular in giving the vote of '44, (Hoke and Graham,) '46, (Shepard and Graham,) and the respective gains and losses in each of the 53 counties heard from. We merely at present make this simple statement. In our next, we will be able to announce the result, and accompany it with some remarks. WE HAVE DONE WELL. In calculating the losses and gains, we have compared throughout with the vote in '44, when Graham beat Hoke 3153

THE VOLUNTEERS--THE DINNER.-The readers of the Journal are aware that the town of Wilmington contemplated giving to the Regiment of N. Carolina Volunteers, a public reception on their return from Mexico. In of Police, as the official organ, tendered to the whole regiment, on behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, a public dinner, to be given at such time as might be convenient for them, (the members of the Regiment,) to accept the proffered hospitalities. Tuesday was the day fixed upon. The Committee of Arrangements had contemplated the arrival of the whole regiment from Smithville on that morning, at about the hour of 12 o'clock; but on Monday evening, as soon as the troops were paid off, quite a large number of them immediately started up the river, and arrived here the same evening. The remainder, together with the and were saluted with the booming of artillery o'clock, the procession was formed in front of Guards, Marshal of the day, supported by several assistant Marshals. The procession then marched to the front of Capt. Wade's Boarding House, from the balcony of which Joshua G. Wright, Esq., a member of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, as the organ of the town authorities, and on behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, welcomed the regiment to the hospitalities of our town. We had not the pleasure of hearing Mr. Wright's address, but we learn that it was eloquent, appropriate, and to the point-such as might be expected from Joshua G. Wright .-As soon as Mr. Wright closed, three loud, long, and enthusiastic cheers were heartily given for the Orator, for Wilmington, for No. Carolina, and for the returned Volunteers .-The procession then marched to the dinner ly. We hope it will not be thought apast served up as a public dinner. And we will here add that our friends, the Volunteers, did ample justice to the luxuries under which the table groaned. Not less than five or six hundred persons, volunteers and citizens, partook of the entertainment. All went off, so freely. Quite a number of fine toasts were offered and drank with all the honors, but we memory. The guests withdrew from the ta- qually ridiculous." ble at an early hour. At four o'clock, two steamboats started up the River for Favette-Road, conveying the citizen soldiers to their homes. May peace and happiness go with

THE RALEIGH REGISTER -Seaton Gales, terson of the late Editor of the Raleigh Register has assumed the Editorial management of that

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS-MAJOR STOKES AND LIEUT. SINGELTARY .- On Tuesday morning last, the New Hanover Company of Volunteers, through their organ, Sergeant CHAMP, presented to their commander, the gallant Lt. Singeltary, a Sword, as an evidence of the high estimation in which he is held by them, as an officer and a gentleman. The ceremony of the presentation took place in front of the Carolina Hotel, in presence of the whole of the New Hanover Company, and a large concourse of the citizens of Wilmington. We present. The Senate of the United States ap- lowing statement of facts. had not the pleasure of being present, but preciated this, and devoted its whole en-

of the Sword to Major Stokes, who is deser- deed of every Southern Senator, with the excep- ion, Congress has no right to legislate upon South because the South is weak and she is vedly extremely popular with the whole re- tion of four whigs, one of them from N. Caroli- the subject one way or the other-that it would strong, she is much mistaken. We wish the and we have made him bite the dust. We eye witness. The Sword presented to Major bill has been killed by Southern Which votes holding States for Congress to adopt the Wil-Stokes, we learn, is to cost \$600-quite a We want the people of North Carolina to look mot Proviso in legislating for the Territories. think, yea, who know, that a dissolution of handsome compliment

Presentation of a Sword to Major Stokes.

sioned officers and privates of the North Carolina Regiment. on Sunday afternoon last, presen'ed Major Stokes with a sword, in testimothe Major was requested to appear in the Garrison. The Regiment was drawn in a line, and on his approach, received with cheers -Sergeant Champ then in the names of the the sword, accompanied by a few remarks, expressive of the affection and confidence of the members of the Regiment in their favorite ferred upon himself in being the fortunate instrument of conveying their wishes Major Stokes accepted the sword, with warm thanks for their attention. He alluded eloquently to by the Souther people. In a practical shape, months of privations and sufferings, which readers the Election returns from 53 counties had laid many a gallant spirit low, he was of the State. We have compiled a table in proud to say he had never regretted the step. country had been little agitated as yet, while asks Gen. Taylor, in so many words, if he been called upon to meet the enemy, but he was satisfied that if the occasion had been of-We think it is correct. By glancing over it, fered them, a good account would have been the reader will see, that in the 53 counties heard. He alluded feelingly to the death of the predominating source of division, swal- to this direct appeal: heard from, Mr. Reid's net gain on the vote hardships of the campaign, and asked leave of the Presidential election into a furious strugof Hoke in 1844, is 2087. There are 24 coun- the Regiment to assure the people of North feeble, would rush to the standard of his coun-He trusted it would be long before the that he will not. As our readers are anxious citizen soldiers would ever again be needed alluded in complimentary terms to the good ed between himself and the Regiment, to their good order and discipline, and closed with his

> cheers were given for Stokes and North Carolina--and the assembly quietly dispersed. The sword has been gotten up by the rank and file exclusively, and the compliment must but as a signal and most cheering proof that be the more grateful to the recipient.

best wishes for their happy return to their

MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD .- The Board of Directors of this Road are going to work in real earnest. At the late meeting in this place (noticed in our last,) they appointed Mr. Timmons, of S. C., Treasurer. For the present, Mr. Timmons will perform the duties of Treasurer, General Agent, and Secretary. We are accordance with this design, the Magistrate glad to learn that this is a capital appointment. But the most important matter is, that the Directors have determined to commence the work. To that end, we learn that a Corps of Engineers are to be employed immediately to locate the Road, which being accomplished, the work is immediately to commence. We are assured by gentlemen who are well informed on the subject, that the Road once located, the additional amount of stock necessary to enable the Directors to put the whole Road under contract, will be at once subscribed. Go ahead say we to the Directors.

"THAT HUMBUG"--The reader may have a terrible discovery, made by the National Intelligencer and its correspondent, all about as they approached our wharf. At about 12 Gen. Shields, and more of that same "horrible annexation." The following from the for this motion, and it was carried by a vote the Carolina Hotel, under the superintendence Union of Saturday, will shew them what a which would have been reversed if they had of Capt. Howard, of the Clarendon Horse female horse's nest the Intelligencer and its gone with the South. Every Southern Demsapient correspondent have found:

"Our readers may have seen a statement copied by the National Intelligencer, from a New Orleans paper, to the effect that our gov ernment was in some way directly or indirectnew republic there, under the name of the republic of the Sierra Madre; and that General Potosi, giving direction or aid in the business

"The whole statement is a sheer fabrication, and utterly destitute both of truth and plausibility. We have just concluded a treaty of peace, amity, and boundary with Mexico, which is now part of the supreme law of the land, and which as such will, in all its Kentuckian, a Georgian, to do with aiding provisions, be religiously observed in good faith by our government.

"As to General Shields-who has served but who, in whig eyes, labors under the crime | do, with what assurance do they ask the South House, the only place we had sufficiently of being a sound and staunch democrat-we to vote for a man whose only pledge of fidelilarge for such a large party. Of the are happy to learn that, instead of being, or dinner, we have only space to speak brief. having been, since the conclusion of the peace with Mexico, at San Luis Potosi, or at any other place in that country, he is now, and miss in us, as a Wilmingtonian, to say that has been for weeks, in the State of Illinois. we have never seen anywhere, or on any oc- making eloquent speeches in favor of Cass casion, a more substantial and sumptuous re- and Butler; and thus in politics at home fight-Mexican battle-fields.

" And so explodes the whole of a very silly whig fabrication, got up on the stump in order to manufacture political capital out of ly quiet, and the present government seems to nothing. It is only worthy to take its place be daily gaining strength. Ireland is now in far as we could ascertain, in the happiest man- the "Roorbacks" of 1844. We must really seem, rapidly drawing to a decisive point. ner. Wit and champagne circulated quite condole with the National Intelligencer in the sudden loss of a theme, out of which it has woven only two or three very indifferent humhave not been able to obtain copies of them, only to task its usual ingenuity to supply it and cannot take upon us to give them from with another mare's nest, equally flimsy, and e-

W-On Friday last, Daniel Drayton, one of ville, and an extra train of Cars started up the the men engaged in the abduction of the large number of slaves from the District of Columbia, was found guilty by the jury empannelled to try him. He was again put upon his trial en prevent such a catastrophe. under another indictment of a similar charac-

Mexico.-We are indeed glad to learn by paper. Mr. Gales has the reputation of being late arrivals from the capital, that government a young gentleman of talents and acquire- has been enabled to put down the insurrection ment, and no doubt the Register under his headed by Paredes. Bustamente, commanding auspices will be well conducted. We bid the government forces, has encountered the him welcome into the fraternity, and wish troops under Paredes, and completely routed it is said, has been taken prisoner and shot.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.-WHO ARE THE CASS AND TAYLOR ON THE WILMOT PROVI-FRIENDS OF THE LATTER ?- This is the time in | so .- To those loud-mouthed Taylor men who which it behooves every man in the South to ask the people of the South to vote for Gen. on the great question of the day, we need look closely and well into the course of the Taylor on the ground of his being a Southern two great parties of the country in the legis- man, a slaveholder, and therefore their friend, lative halls of the Union. It is emphatically and who call upon the same Southern people it before our readers for the purpose of shewa time that tries men's souls. To those who to vote against Gen. Cass, because he is the ing them that even amongst those who from have given any share of their attention to passing events, it must be apparent, that at no anterior period has the question of slavery tions to the contrary, not to be trusted on this gence and manliness to denounce the mad assumed so portentuous an aspect as at the delicate subject, we would commend the fol- schemes of the fanatics of the North, who are learn that Sergeant CHAMP acquitted himself ergies to its settlement. After weeks and

officer, and of the honor which had been con- the Mercury, "on the motion to lay the Com- and we defy their contradiction. promise bill on the table, presents some facts that are assuredly worthy to be well pondered to call the attention of the intelligent people of had pledged his nonor and good name in at- Territories was brought up for the first time the people of the whole South. tending them to Mexico, and after eighteen by this bill. Of all times, this, then, was the most fortunate for the settlement of it. The They had had the misforune never to have the symptoms of a fearful excitement were (Gen. T.) would veto an act of Congress prorapidly and everywhere developing themselves. hibiting slavery in the Territories of the Uniso many brave soldiers, to the sufferings and lowing up all ordinary interests, and turning gle between the South and the Abolitionistsevery man of them, if not too old or triumph over the Constitution and the Union. This condition of things, and this danger must have been familiar to every member of Congress. We believe too, that it was known feeling and harmony which had ever prevail- that a perfect and determined union of the Southern men could secure the settlement of the question. From the debates of the Senate, and the high tone of all the Southern speak-At the close of the Major's remarks, hearty ers, we supposed that such a union had been effected, and rejoiced in it, not merely as the assurance that this measure would succeed, the South had a cause strong enough to bring all her sons to her defence.

ped out of the ranks of their brethren, and voted with the Abolitionists against the bill. this desertion, as we can the feelings with while standing side by side with Dix, of New that accompanied their recognition. But it is not prevent its passing the Senate, but they Gen. Taylor make such a declaration? destroyed the moral power of the Southern union, and made it lawful for whoever pleased to follow their example in the House .-The precedent was not lost. A Georgia Whig on the table. Eight Southern Whigs voted ocrat voted against this motion. Every Northern Whig voted for it.

"The proof that this bill proposed an adjustment of the question, honorable and satisfactory to the South, is ample. We have the testimony of all the Southern Democrats and half the Southern Whigs of the Senate to this. We have a like testimony on the part of Shields was, at the latest dates, in San Luis the Southern Members of the House. And this is further strengthened by the bitter rage with which it was assailed by all the fanatics of the North, in and out of Congress-all that up war against us. What had a Virginian, a us such proofs of what Southern Whies can ty as yet is, that he is a Southern Whig?"

Foreign -We have no time nor space for the details of the Foreign news this week .-The America sailed from Liverpool on the 221 ult., and arrived at New York on last Friing ably and manfully in the same good cause day afternoon. She brings 7 days later news. of his country, which he upheld so well on The accounts of the growing crop from all parts of the British Isles, is most flattering .-France is going on quietly. Paris is perfectamong the most barefaced and ridiculous of a most critical state. Her affairs are, it would The clubs are daily increasing, and her leaders are urging the people to prepare for the fibug articles. But let it not despair. It has nal struggle in the coming autumn. The Government, on its part, is active. Already some six or eight of the most prominent and influential of the leaders have been arrested. We fear that a fearful crisis is at hand, which, whatever its result may be, will crimson the green fields of that unhappy country with the blood of thousands of her sons. May Heav-

> England is quiet, and money matters are easy. Affairs on the Continent of Europe are gradually settling down into the old way .-Peace is virtually restored, and in the course

of a month, all will again be peace and quiet. Important from Washington .- The Hud-Senate. - Baltimore Sun, Monday.

citizen of a free State, and therefore, notwith- principle are opposed to the institution of slastanding his own clear and explicit declara very, there are those who have the intelli

In the first place, Gen. Cass voted against their power, to hasten the breaking up of this the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate of the Uni- glorious confederation of sovereign States .handsomely. The reply of Lt. Singeltary days of the most anxious consideration ted States on two occasions, (the only occa- The Cabotville Mirror is published in Massais said to have been one of the happiest efforts and debate, that distinguished body, at last sions in which he voted on the question at chusetts. We might as well premise another ever listened to. It was chaste, eloquent and devised a scheme—the compromise bill—for all.) In the second place, Gen. Cass distinct- thing before we drop the pen. If the North its settlement. This bill received the support ly and unequivocally avows, in his letter to is under the impression that she can heap The following account of the presentation of every democratic Senator at the South-in- Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee, that, in his opin- contumely and wrong upon the head of the giment, was prepared for the Review by an na-George E. Banger. This compromise be inexpedient and unjust towards the slave- North would understand that there are many, at this. It is said that the real reason why In the third place, Gen. Cass is abused and the Union would prove more detrimental to Southern whigs voted to kill this bill is, that denounced by the "Wilmot Proviso" "free the North than to the South. With these preits passage would be injurious to the prospects soil" party at the North, because, and on ac- liminary remarks, we present the article to by the N. C. Regiment -The non-commis- of their candidate-Gen. Taylor-for the Pre- count, of his standing up manfully for the our readers as we find it in the Boston Post sidency. We trust in God, that there is no South on this question. In the fourth place, It will richly repay a perusal:man, nor set of men, so entirely and reckless- the Wilmot Proviso Whig press of the whole ny of their sense of his high civil and military ly devoid of patriotism as to be guilty of put- non-slaveholding States are urging their readfrom two-thirds of the State will qualities. At the hour previously appointed, ting the Union in jeopardy for the sake of par- ers to support Gen. Taylor, on the ground that ty. The Charleston Mercury-the leading he is pledged not to veto the Wilmot Proviso political paper of South Carolina-and which if elected to the Presidential Chair. They say, has, up to this time, refused its support to the on the strength of his "Signal" and "Alli-We cannot yet say whether we non-commissioned officers and privates of the Democratic nominees, has the following poin- son" letters, that Gen. Taylor is by far the North Carolina Regiment, presented him with ted remarks on this subject, which we arnest- safest man for them (the people of the North.) ly commend to the attention of all our readers. Now we ask the people of the South to look "The analysis of the vote in the House," says at these facts as we have detailed them above,

North Carolina to the two following facts,

A letter is written to Gen. Taylor by B. M McConkey, of Cincinnati, in which the writer To leave the question open, was to make it ted States. Now mark Gen. Taylor's answer

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 15, 1848. Sir :-- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d inst. the former for existence, and the latter for a that I have laid it down as a principle, not to give my opinions upon, or prejudge in any way, the the political parties of the country, nor to promise what I would or would not do, were I elected to the Presidency of the United States; and that in the cases presented in your letter, I regret to add. I see no reason for departing from this principle. With my profound acknowledgments for the friendly sentiments towards me which you have been pleased to express.

> I remain, sir, with great respect, your ob't serv't, Z. TAYLOR. Mr. B. M. McConkey, Cincinnati.

This is what we call dodging with a ven geance. Why did not Gen. Taylor, if he be the sturdy old gentleman who "shrinks from no responsibility," answer this question plain-"The charm was broken by the vote in the ly, one way or the other? Mark this. Gen. Senate. Four Southern Whig Senators step- Taylor refuses to say whether he is for or a gainst the Wilmot Proviso, when the subject is directly brought before him, at the same We can as little divine the motives that led to time that he is perfectly willing that the impression, that he is not opposed to the Proviso, which they entertained in their own hearts created by his "Signal" letter, should continue to work for him at the North! This is York, and Hale, of New Hampshire, on an is- what we call independent fair dealing with a sue to try the right of the South to a share in vengeance! Now mark the contrast. Gen. the property of the Union. We will not even | Cass says, openly and above-board, that he is undertake to conjecture with what sort of opposed to the "Wilmot Proviso," in his welcome the Abolitionist and the Barnburner | Nicholson letter, and within the last few days received them into their ranks, or whether when asked right up and down "if he would there was anything of derision in the smile veto the Wilmot Proviso," he comes out like a man and SAYS HE WILL. We clip the folnearly certain that this desertion of the four lowing from the Washington Union of Tues-Whig Senators defeated the bill. They did day morning. With the Union we say, Dare chain him to a rock; laugh at his struggles; boast

At all events, we are happy to understand by private letters that Gen. Cass firmly stands the ground which he has taken. Being applied to formally by a man or two of the Wilmot stamp, he declared unhesitatingly that he adhered to his Nicholson letter and to the Baltimore platform and that if elected President, he would veto the Wilmot Proviso. Dare Gen. Taylor make such

Now we would like to ask the Taylor men of North Carolina if they have one particle of testimony to offer to their readers that their candidate would veto the Wilmot Proviso, if

65-We publish the following letter from Francis P. Blair, formerly Editor of the Washington Globe, for the purpose of shewing how far the said Francis P. Blair can be led by the nose by Martin Van Buren :-

SILVER SPRINGS, July 27, 1848.

To the Editor of the Evening Post . your paper, that a friend has drawn inferences our land becomes, like other lands, the sene of rabble of political ruffians who live by stirring from a letter of mine, which its context will not misrule, strife and ruin,-then, perhaps, these phiwarrant. I think that the wrong done New York, lanthropic, patriotic human lovers of their kind by the chicane which sitenced the voice of the de- may begin to think that there was some reason mocracy of that State in the Baltimore Conven- for the earnest and supplicatory cry-forbear. It these miscreants to mature their plots against tion, takes from the nomination of that Conven- is pleasant and delightful now to rail at those who the Slaveholding States? And, after giving tion all authority save with those individual mem- strive for peace—those who will not pluck out an whence she sailed on the 1st. The dates ent. bers of it who were present, and did not then re- eye for the sake of removing a mote which is in from the Capital are to the 29th ult. ed it, but the circumstances to which you have ad- kind that you are willing to plunge your country verted in your editorial notice prevented. I be- in all the horrors of a civil and servile war, go on came particeps criminis, by participation in the |-form your northern and your southern partiesproceedings to the close, and I cannot now plead threaten, bully, and taunt each other.; call all passed off quietly. my own wrong to exonerate myself. I shall vote those who have the courage and the independence the nomination simply upon punctilio; my heart to act for the good of the whole, in spite of all is with Mr. Van Buren and his principles, and I outward pressure, "doughfaces;" yield not a hair's shall not hesitate to say of him and them what I bredth-you are the advocates of liberty, the opthink, notwithstanding my inveiglement in the ponents of slavery; you alone are right; on with Baltimore Convention.

F. P. BLAIR. At a meeting in this town last evening, of

the friends of Col. R. T. Paine, commander of if carried out in the spirit of its founders, to cure the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, it this very evil of slavery-when you find yourwas unanimously agreed to present him with selves sitting, like Marins of old, amid the ruins a pair of Silver Pitchers, as a token of respect and desolations of your own making; when the for his gallantry and distinguished services in the late war with Mexico. Commercial Review, yesterday morning.

The Court of Inquiry, we suppose, is hap-

oily at an end. The day to which it adjourned. (1st August) is passed, and hearing nothing of it, the conclusion is that the only remaining charges (Gen. Scott's against Gen Worth) are in effect withdrawn, and the Court discharged from their consideration. This the Washington Union sometime since intimated would be the case.

The Monitor Republicano of the 13th July, at the city of Mexico, publishes the protest laid hefore the Supreme Court, from eleven representatives of Congress, against the constitutionality of the treaty of Guadalupe. On the 10th July the Court delivered its opinion in the presence of all the high functionaries of government, declaring the treaty to be constitutional, and that "the power of making on Bay Company, it is stated in dispatches peace, or declaring war, being vested in Confrom Washington to the eastern papers, have gress, its jurisdiction over the subject-matter made proposals to our government to sell out was exclusive, and the States composing the him all sorts of prospects, always barring his politics.

them. Jaurata, the notorious guerrilla leader, politics.

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them. Jaurata, the notorious guerrilla leader, discussed on Friday in secret session of the proposition was politics.

The proposition was confederacy had no legal right to assume cognition and all is preserved, freedom its discussed on Friday in secret session of the proposition at lips, that he will not vote for Gen. Taylor.—

Harbor Bill, in the discussion of which it composition at lips, that he will be destroyed—slavery will be destr discussed on Friday in secret session of the nisance thereof." This puts the question at ion, and all will be destroyed—slavery will be Obio.—Washington Union.

15-In copying into our columns from a New England paper, the following eloquent article scarcely say that with some of its sentiments tuated the founders of the republic, actuate us. we do not by any means concur. We place and the Union will still be preserved, and Heaven recklessly endeavoring, by every means in

We copy the following excellent and eloquently written article from the Cabotville Mirror. There is not an honester advocate of "free soil" in the nation than the Mirror .-Boston Post.

MADNESS .- We have read of two bitter foes meeting on a plat of ground, beside a deep precisteel to steel, in the strife. One of them at length the moment as one full of interest to both. He the question of the organization of the new which we regard as pregnantly important to fell crashing, bloody, lifeless, down into the abyss to the use of the poor. After all the blood and treasure, toil and suffer-

> hope, in which was laid the glorious Union of stance to be done-for what? to whom?-to these United States; after all the glorious results, vagrants, lewd, idle, disorderly persons, drunkand rich fruition of this Union; after all the power, the happiness, the wealth, the prosperity, and the harmony which have fallen into the laps of two g nerations, as the fruit of that blessed " Union," in one general sovereignty of many independent States; after all the triumphs of war and of po ce, which have added glory to glory on the bright escurcheon of the nation; after all the hallowed, and holy, and sublime deeds and events of he past, and brighter, greater, holier visions of faith of millions of the oppressed and the downtrodden in the old world, who have gazed and watched our rising brightness as the glad star of York," did you know that precisely such a promise to the world; after all this, and after we law in principle is now existing in the "free have attained a position among the nations of the soil' of this State? Then examine Titles II earth, such as was never reached since the creatand V of chapter 20 of the first part of the tion, powerful, peaceful, harmonious at home. Revised Statutes of New York. Title 2d of honored abroad, happy and free-now with insane madness, we must stir up the bitter waters of con- sons to be sent to the poor-house for six tention between the north and south. With a sui- months, "there to be kept at hard labor, or be cidal recklessness, we will urge on the crisis .- sent to jail;" and Title 5, " of Disorderly Per-What though we can hear the silken cord of fra- sons," which includes all other persons menternity cracking, and see thread after thread part- tioned in the Michigan law, (except thieves,) ing, we will not falter. No! taunt the hot south- authorizes the binding out by the proper auron with the black plague-spot, which he caught rom northern cupidity; curse him for his misfor- be minors, in some lawful calling, as servants tunes; jeer him for his prejudices; madden him by your power; twit him of his poverty, and then sneeringly dare him to sever the Union.

Oh, it is vastly fine, it is transcendently humane and philanthropic, for us to talk and declaim a bout slavery; to mount the car of liberty and ride in triumph over one-half of these peaceful, happy States. It is high and noble conduct, after a long series of gross attacks and aggressive movements, which have compelled the south to stand on the defensive, then to hold up our hands in pious horror at the "deep depravity of the south," and affect to wonder how men can be so wicked. How lovely, how divine, how becoming in us, after piling insult and indignity upon the slaveholder. and arousing the fiery spirits of the fervid south almost to frenzy, to raise our hands and eves to Heaven, and give thanks that we are not as other nen are, even as those slaveholders yonder. Oh. ves; and at them again. Apply the scourge: talk of humanity, and laugh at your brother. He is a slaveholder, and you are not-he is weak and you are strong-he is a sinner and you are a saint Hedge him in; surround him with a high wall;

our superfine patriots and philanthropists at the north, if we may judge by the gusto with which many journals fling all manner of taunts and opprobrious epithets at the "slaveocracy" of the hate. Reason is thrown to the winds; kindness and fraternal feeling has given place to a struggle for supremacy. No sympathy is felt for their misfortune; no allowance is made for their position : no consideration for the infirmities of human nature; but with whip and spur they dash on upon supplies and horses. Propositions for peace their southern brothers. This is all noble, hu- has been entertained by the Indians, but not

very brink of desperation; when, as the legitimate looking for them from the States. and inevitable results of their own mad career, they shall hear crashing around them the tumbling fragments of our own once glorious and magnificent temple; when our land shall be full of petty powers, rival States, and jealous principalities; when revolutions, insurrections, and internal wars shall lay waste the land; when vexatious tariffs shall hedge up the commerce of one State with another; when brother meets brother in battle; when It was my intention to have abandon- it. You who are so abounding in love to all manthe glorious work-and when, instead of destroying slavery, you shall have destroyed freedom itself-when you shall have overthrown our present government, which contains a power in itself, mocking shouts of tyrants and the hopeless wailings of the oppressed shall ring in your ears, then you may proudly survey the wreck and say-this. all this, is the work of my hands. But the south dare not secede ? Men will dare

anything, when driven to desperation. When their passions are aroused, they will dare even death itself, if they can involve their enemy in their own ruin.

We are no prophet, and ours is no raven throat o croak of evil; but, if we are to have our sectional parties, and the north is to be arrayed against the south, and men are to plunge headlong into the strife, this Union will as surely and as speedily be torn asunder, as that night follows the day. Let it come, you say! the south will suffer more than ourselves. Yes, it will be rich consolation, while the north is bleeding at every pore, to know that the south is dead.

Such may be the humanity and philosophy of others, but for ourself, we are frank to say, that we can hope for no political salvation for the slave, black or white, in the old world or in the new; no golden hope of progress in constitutional freedom, and individual rights. except in the preservation of the Union of these States. Pre-

Let charity, which thinketh no evil and is not THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION ouffed up, guide our actions and dictate our words owards each member of this great family-let the same spirit of kindness and forbearance which acwill still bless us.

following extraordinary account appears in were not important. the New York Mirror, a paper devoted to

Gen. Taylor: "The undersigned has it from the very best authority, from a medical gentleman closely connecting relations, reported a bill to carry into et. thority, from a medical gentleman code, that fect the fifth article of the treaty with Mexithe old Gen'l is constantly engaged in the study of co, for the establishment of the boundary line political economy, as suited to the peculiar position between the two Republics under that treaty

We are curious to know what books on sioner, Surveyor, &c., and their salaries political economy have been put into the neophyte's hands—whether they be of the free- of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. trade or the restrictive sort. But it is not the in the consideration of which it was engaged most remarkable specimen of humbuggery that the whole of the remainder of the session. ever was practised on a free people, that, in this most enlightened age which the world ever saw, and in a country which acts so con- Scantland was taken up and passed spicuous a part on the theatre of both continents, when it requires the highest talents to rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution understand and conduct the affairs of this calling for further information from the De. country, a soldier should be taken from the partment in reference to the pay of Gen. Casscamp, who never held one civil office, who is while Governor and Superintendent of Indian no politician, and who is about taking his first Affairs. The House, however, refused to suslesson in political economy? The very pro- pend the rules, 87 to 65, two-thirds not voting position is a burlesque. But, according to in the affirmative. Gen. Taylor's rule, he will require no knowl- A motion was made, but decided in the needge to conduct his administration, as he will gative, to take up the Senate bill compensahave no opinion of his own, but will impli- ting R. M. Johnson for the buildings erected citly follow in the wake of Congress. Washington Union.

From the Penn Yau (N. Y.) Democrat. " Selling Poor White Men."-This is the latest Roorback of the whig press, and which their barnburning submissives and allies bring pitous chasm. They engaged hand to hand, and against Gen. Cass. A law, copied verbatim from a Vermont statute, was adopted by the feeling that his opponent was getting the better of judges of Michigan Territory, and which was him, grappled in and strove to bear his antagonist signed by the governor, providing that vato the ground. They struggled, they wrestled, grants, lewd, idle, and disorderly personsthey bent backwards and forwards, and swayed to common drunkards and night-walkers, pilfereither side. In the fierceness of the strife, they ers, &c., &c .- might be "delivered over to a-But in addition to these facts, we would beg approached the edge the of cliff. Suddenly, one ny constable, to be employed in labor not exthem made a mighty effort, and flinging his ceeding three months, by such constable to be whole weight and strength towards the brink, bore hired out for the best wages that can be prohis foe onward, and in a deadly embrace they both cured"-the proceeds of which to be applied

This is brought up by way of parallel with the Indiana law approved by Gen. Harrison. ng ; after all the prayers and watchings, faith and and which authorized the same thing in subards, night-walkers, thieves? No! but to poor men, and for the crime of debt!!

Honest poor men! are ve not flattered with the parallel which this southern buzzard and tween you and the vagrant, the lewd rioter, the drunkard, the prostitute, and the thief?-

be done for DEBT, and not for crime? But oh! ye "free-soil" trumpete s of slander for base purposes in this "nation of New " Beggars and Vagrants," authorizes such perthorities of "such disorderly persons as shall apprentices, marines, or otherwise, until they shall be of full age, respectively; or to contract for the service of such disorderly persons as shall be of full age with any person as laborers, servants, apprentices, marine, or otherwise, for any term not exceeding one year'

What is the difference in principle between this and the Michigan law? Had jails and poor-houses dotted the surface of the Territory as thickly as they do the State of New-York, they probably would have corresponded exactly. And as to stripes, the admirers of Gen. Harrison, and of the laws of the "free soil" New England, ought not to complain: nor the panegyrists of Senator Lester, provided it be done with "deliberation and care."

> Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun. St. Louis, Aug. 2, 1848. IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.

A party of ten have just arrived from Ore on, in 87 days from St. Joseph's. They bring highly important intelligence respecting and in reply to the remarks the other day of he Indian hostilities.

On the 10th of March, the Oregon regiment met a large force of Indians, and after a fierce combat, completely routed them. The enemy's loss was 50 killed, and many wounded: the Americans had 9 killed and 10 wounded. he contended, as secured the rights of his con-A pursuit was commenced, but abandoned for stituents, as he and they understood them. want of ammunition and provisions. Col Gilliat, (probably Gilpin) the commander of the regiment, was killed by the accidental lischarge of a rifle, after the battle.

The regiment has been successful in defen ding the territory, but was much in want of definitely settled. The government had made But when they have goaded the south on to the a call for more troops, and was anxiously

The Mormon settlement at the Salt Lake was in a highly flourishing condition. Col. Garland and Major Brant had arrived from Fort Mann. Thirty-two Comanches are

ascertained to have been killed in the skirmish with Lieut. Royall's comman l.

BY TELEGRAPH FOR CH COURIER FROM NEW-ORLEANS LATER FROM MEXICO

We received yesterday, from our New Or eans correspondent, a despatch dated 6th inst

Orleans on the 5th inst, from Vera Cruz, are calling the roll, a quorum not being pres-Nothing new had transpired respecting Pa-

redes and the insurgents. Vera Cruz was surrendered to the Mexican authorities on the 1st inst. and every thing

General Persifer F. Smith was a passenger in the Alabama. He was tendered the hos pitalities of the city. The ceremony of reception was to have taken place vesterday. Charleston Courier.

G-Gen. Wm. O. Butler left Washington vesterday, for his home in Kentucky, by the

most direct route. The Washington Union says he did not, until Monday, receive the official letter apprising him of his democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency, so rapid | passed. have been his movements since his arrival at New Orleans. The correspondence will perhaps appear in the Washington papers to-day. Baltimore Sun, Tuesday. A Long Term of Imprisonment:- The trial

of Daniel Drayton is in progress at Washington, for the abduction of 72 slaves in the schr. Pearl, in April last. If found guilty on all the indictments, his imprisonment would extend to eight hundred and forty years, or rather the aggregate of his sentences would reach that on military appointments. amount.-Baltimore Clipper.

A Dinner complimentary to the Volunteers f companies A and E of the N. C. regiment, will be given at Tarboro' on the 17th inst., by the citizens of Edgecombe county. The Vol- Jersey. unteers are requested to appear in uniform. and the soldiers of the N. C. regiment are in- districts was taken up, debated at some length vited to be present By order of

Committee of Arrangements. Tarboro' Press, last Saturday.

Ar-Judge Converse of Ohio, declared, at an anti-Taylor meeting held in Parkman on the 4th July, that he had it from Gen. Ford's own

SATURDAY, August 5, 1848. In the Senate, Mr. Douglass reported back

with amendments, from the committee on territories, House bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon.

The principal amendment is that which General Taylor learning his Lesson.—The contains the Wilmot proviso. The others

Mr. Benton offered a resolution, which was adopted, to meet hereafter at 10, A. M. Mr. Hannegan, from the committee on for and providing for the appointment of Commis The Senate then resumed the consideration

In the House, the bill from the Senate granting an increase of pension to Brevet Major

Mr. Stewart moved a suspension of the

for the Choctaw Academy. Mr Cobb moved a suspension of the rules.

with a view to take up the business on the Speaker's table; but the motion was by yeas and navs disagreed to. The House then, in committee of the whole renewed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, which, after considerable debate, was reported to the House and ordered to be

engrossed and read a third time. Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the bill to a third reading, with a view to the introduction of a provision for the improvement of the Wes-

Mr. Thompson proceeded to express his views in favor of the improvement of Western Rivers and Harbors, and to argue that ameniments as irrelative as that which he proposed to offer, had frequently, during the past ten years, been introduced into bills of a similar

Mr. McClelland opposed the reconsidera. tion, and was opposed also, however favore. ble he might be to the improvement of the Western waters, to the introduction of any such amendment into a bill of this description. Mr. C. J Ingersoll moved to lay Mr. Thomp. son's motion on the table. Lost, 81 to 84 -

MONDAY, August 7. both legislative and executive. The most important matter before that body was the Oregon Territorial bill, reported from the Committee on Territories. This is the bill that was passed in the House some days since with the Wilmot Proviso The Senate was engaged in the discussion of an amendment to the bill stating that the reason that the Wilmot Proviso was adopted, was that the territory lies north of the Missouri Compromise line. The bill was passed over informally, and the Senate went into executive session at 5 o'clock

In the House, the consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on Mr Thompson's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to

The House refused to reconsider, 56 to 117 and the bill was then passed. Senate bill, granting to the Jackson Monnnent Association certain cannon, captured by Gen Jackson at New Orleans and Pensacola,

or the erection of an equestrian statue on the public grounds, was passed On motion of Mr Brown, of Pennsylvania, the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution submitted by him and passed several days since, giving three months' extra pay to the marines and ordnance corps engaged in the Mexican war, were concurred in, and so

the resolution stands passed On motion of Mr. Cobb, the House then resumed the consideration of the message of the President in reference to the treaty, the boundaries of California and New Mexico, and the establishment of civil government in conquer-

ed territory. Mr. Venable, of N. C., addressed the House for an hour, on the political topics of the day, his colleague, Mr. Donnell.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, followed, in exto lay the "Compromise" bill of the Senate

on the table. It was not such a settlement, Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, delivered a carefully prepared speech, in explanation of his views on the question of slavery, and the powers of Congress to legislate in reference to its

introduction or prohibition in the territories, taking the northern views of the subject. Mr. Wentworth obtained the floor, and moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question was ordered. Mr. Stephens moved to lay the message on

Mr. Cobb moved an adjournment, and on this the yeas and navs were ordered. Lost. The yeas and nays were then again ordered on the proposition of Mr. Stephens, and the House laid the messages on the table-76 10 A motion to reconsider was laid on the table

And then, after one or two unsuccessful ef-

forts to adjourn, the House, at 41 P. M., resolved itself into committee of the whole, and has since been engaged on various motions to take up particular bills, and on questions of The steam ship Alabama arrived at New order. As this report closes, 5 P. M., they TUESDAY, August

In the Senate, the presiding officer laid before that body a communication from the Secretary of State, with the information called for by a resolution of the Senate, in regard to the Ashburton "Treaty of Washington." The resolution accompanying the repor yesterday made by Mr. Benton, relative to te-

porting, was taken up, and laid on the table On motion of Mr. King, the bill to grant the right of way and a donation of lands, for a railroad from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio, was taken up, and after debate by Messrs. Benton, King, Calhoun, Borland, Jefferson Davis, Butler, Allen, Lewis, Niles, Turney and Breeze, was read the third time and

On motion of Mr. Dix, the amendment of the House to the joint resolution granting certain cannon to the Jackson Monument Association, for the erection of a statue to Gen Jackson, was concurred in, and so the resolution stands passed.

A motion by Mr. Douglass, to take up the Oregon territorial bill, did not prevail. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Md., the Senate, at about 12 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of executive business-said to be

The doors were again opened at about 3 P. M., and several unimportant bills were passed; among others: a bill for the relief of the Red River Railroad Company; also a bill to change the time of holding the U. S. Courts in New

The bill to divide Georgia into two judicial and passed. The Senate then took a recess until half

past 5 p. m. The House, during the first portion of to day's session, was engaged in routine busines of no very general interest, after which it well into committee of the whole on the River and tinued to a late hour, when it adjourned with out coming to a vote.